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| APPLICATION NO. | FILING DATE | FIRST NAMED INVENTOR | ATTORNEY DOCKET NO. | CONFIRMATION NO. |
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| 09/981,688 | 10/17/2001 | Erkki Tanskanen | 004770.00566 (NC28056) | 6692 |
| 22907 | 7590 | 02/14/2006 | EXAMINER | |
| BANNER & WITCOFF 1001 G STREET N W SUITE 1100 WASHINGTON, DC 20001 | | | BAUTISTA, XIOMARA L | |
| | | | ART UNIT | PAPER NUMBER |
| | | | 2179 | |

DATE MAILED: 02/14/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

| | | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|--|
| Office Action Summary | Application No. | Applicant(s) | |
| | 09/981,688 | TANSKANEN ET AL. | |
| | Examiner | Art Unit | |
| | X L. Bautista | 2179 | |

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 15 November 2005.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-4, 6 and 9-43 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-4, 6 and 9-43 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>11/28/05</u> . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments, see amendment, filed 11/15/2005, with respect to the rejection(s) of claim(s) 1-42 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) have been fully considered and are persuasive. Therefore, the rejection has been withdrawn. However, upon further consideration, a new ground(s) of rejection is made in view of Odom et al and new reference Dahl.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. **Claims 1, 4, 6, 9-12, 14-27, 30-40 and 43 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Odom et al* (US 6,058,379) and *Dahl* (US 5,798,759).**

Claims 1, 14, 19, 30 and 43:

Odom discloses a real-time interactive system and method for electronic exchange of goods and services via an electronic network. Odom teaches a bidding mechanism that may be used for sellers and buyers to raise or lower bids and offers

(abstract; col. 1, lines 7-10). Odom shows (fig. 1) client server architecture. Odom illustrates (fig. 1) client connected to receive an interactive provider server and respond to signals based on real-time interactive content over a communications channel received from the interactive provider server (col. 3, lines 1-161; col. 4, lines 15-24). Odom teaches an interface page (web page; col. 3, lines 24-34; col. 5, lines 46-57; col. 9, lines 18-29) for providing information pertinent to the real-time interactive content to the client; the page configured to display information according to predetermined criteria (filter, predefined parameters; col. 2, lines 43-46; col. 3, lines 34-39; col. 4, lines 50-52, 66-67; col. 6, lines 32-40; col. 8, lines 66-67; col. 9, lines 1-8, 39-48; col. 10, lines 37-59; col. 12, lines 54-67; col. 13, lines 1-7).

Odom does not teach that the content is tailored to the transmission and reception capabilities of the client. However, Dahl discloses a method for reformatting display screens of mobile devices. Dahl teaches that users are enabled to determine the content of substitute screens and their appearance; the substitute screens are generated to display elements being arranged for appearance in systems having large display screens. Dahl teaches that the invention is adaptable to any sized display screen and it is not machine-dependent (col. 1, lines 35-67; col. 2, lines 5-11, 19-27; col. 3, lines 30-62). Dahl teaches content tailored to the transmission and reception capabilities of the device (figs. 1-6). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made

to include Dahl's teaching of tailoring content according to transmission and reception capabilities in Odom's system for network exchange because as Dahl says, it is advantageous to have a system that is machine-independent, adaptable to display screens of any size, and it does not require the use of special programs or trained developers to capture data and rearrange the screens to fit a particular display screen of any device.

Claims 6, 11, 12, 24, 26, 27, 37, 39 and 40:

See claim 1. Odom teaches that the interactive provider server is a betting service, that the client responses comprise bets or betting information, and pertinent information relating to teams upon which the client has made bets (col. 10, lines 36-59; col. 11, lines 10-18; col. 12, lines 4-14, 54-67; col. 13, lines 1-15).

Claim 9:

Odom teaches the interactive provider server is a web server on the Internet (col. 1, lines 53-65; col. 3, lines 24-28; col. 5, lines 46-48; col. 9, lines 18-19).

Claim 10:

Odom teaches content is obtained from a plurality of sources (col. 9, lines 9-17, 49-55; col. 13, lines 43-54).

Claims 15, 20 and 32:

Odom teaches that users are provided with current information (interactive

content is retrieved and updated automatically), which is updated automatically (col. 3, lines 37-46; col. 5, lines 51-57; col. 6, lines 28-58).

Claims 16, 17, 21, 22, 33 and 34:

Odom teaches database 130 (fig. 1; col. 3, lines 5-12; col. 4, lines 37-44). Odom teaches that bid information processing may include a first level of filtering to determine if the bid meets predefined criteria or rates (col. 3, lines 32-36).

Claims 18, 23 and 35:

See claim 16. Odom teaches interactive information that can be organized and shared among a plurality of users (abstract; col. 1, lines 67; col. 2, lines 1-26) and individual user information (profile) that is generated for respective users (see claim 1, user predefined criteria, preferences).

Claims 25 and 38:

See claim 6. Odom teaches information comprising current information regarding prospective wagers (col. 13, lines 15-42).

Claims 31 and 36:

See claim 1. Odom teaches that bids may be broadcast to all participants in the exchange (col. 6, lines 56-58).

4. Claim 2 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Odom/Dahl* and *Jancke et al* (US 5,764,913).

Claim 2:

Odom/Dahl does not teach that pertinent information is displayed using traffic lights. However, Jancke discloses state icons in the form of traffic lights. The state icons are status indicators used for informing the user about the operational state of nodes connected to the network (abstract; figures 2-4; col. 2, lines 42-59; col. 3, lines 17-46). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one ordinarily skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Odom/Dahl's interactive display to include traffic light icons to display pertinent information because these icons provide the user with information at a glance. The user receives feedback or additional information about a task or a bet just by displaying specific colors.

5. **Claim 3 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Odom/Dahl* and *Goldberg et al* (US 6,712,702 B2).**

Claim 3:

Odom discloses status/time and start/stop time (col. 3, lines 16-20; col. 5, lines 15-18; col. 6, lines 59-63; col. 8, lines 30-39; col. 9, lines 39-43) but does not teach providing the time left in the betting window. However, Goldberg discloses a method for automating playing games (bets) that can be played by a large number of players (abstract; col. 1, lines 23-29; col. 2, lines 4-12). Goldberg teaches a player

information area 296 having two fields provided for displaying playing time information such as “elapsed playing time” and “remaining playing time” (col. 13, lines 53-67; col. 14, lines 1-5). Thus, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify Odom’s interactive display to include a player information area having playing time information because as Goldberg says, this information is useful to the players when playing in a tournament because the player is able to determine how much time is left and the number of games remaining.

6. **Claims 4 and 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Odom/Dahl* and *Gerace* (US 5,848,396).**

Claim 4:

Odom/Dahl does not teach the visual elements of the interface page can be altered to color preference. However, Gerace discloses a computer network method and apparatus for providing targeting of appropriate audience based on profiles (fig. 3a; 22 col. 3, lines 39-67; col. 4, lines 1-11; col. 5, lines 54-62; col. 7, lines 4-22). Gerace teaches a page configured to display pertinent information according to preferences (col. 5, lines 15-25; col. 6, lines 22-39). Gerace teaches that the system records presentation preferences including color (col. 2, lines 16-23). Gerace teaches that a screen view may be formatted according to user preferences (presentation of

details, color), (col. 5, lines 15-24; col. 6, lines 22-34). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one ordinarily skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to include Gerace's teaching of altering a page to color preference in Odom/Dahl's interface because it enables users to personalize the page according to the user's mood, likes, or dislikes.

Claim 13:

See claim 4. Gerace teaches answers to questions answered prior to providing personalized services (col. 4, lines 1-67; col. 5, lines 1-14).

7. **Claims 28, 29, 41, and 42 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Odom/Dahl* and *Stronach* (US 6,666,769).**

Claims 28 and 41:

Odom/Dahl does not teach a live video feed. However, Stronach discloses a multimedia wagering system having a race providing system for facilitating wagering on race events and a plurality of multimedia wagering terminals in communication with the race providing system for wagering on the race events (abstract; col. 3, lines 36-65). Stronach teaches an interface displaying a live feed video and interactive content having wagering information related to content in the live video feed (col. 5, lines 28-67; col. 6, lines 5, 34-44). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to modify Odem/Dahl's interactive system to include Stronach's live video feed because users are provided not only with a real-time interactive content but are also enabled to watch live video feed events for and view betting information and other information related to the live video feeds.

Claims 29 and 42:

See claim 6. Odom teaches information comprising current information regarding prospective wagers and allowable wagers (meets predefined criteria), (col. 13, lines 15-42).

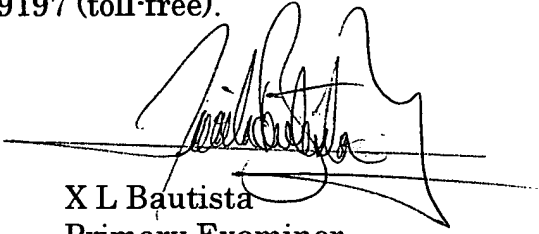
Conclusion

8. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

9. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to X L. Bautista whose telephone number is (571) 272-4132. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday 8:00AM-6:00PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Weilun Lo can be reached on (571) 272-4847. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

10. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



X L Bautista
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 2179

xlb
January 31, 2006